NOTE III.

THREE NEW SPECIES OF THE MELOLONTHID GENUS APOGONIA

DESCRIBED BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

Apogonia sulcaticeps, n. sp.

Resembling *A. laevicollis* Lansb. from Java and Sumatra, but at once distinguished from that species by the clypeus which is shorter, deeply emarginate in the middle and, between the eyes, separated from the face by a deep sulcus. Moreover the punctuation on the elytra is stronger.

Length 7,5—8,5 mm. — Broadly ovate; glabrous, black, the head, pronotum and scutellum with green and purple or coppery tinges, the antennae and palpi pale ferruginous, the tarsi pitchy brown.

The head is large, the clypeus broadly emarginate in the middle, the emargination with rounded lateral angles, the anterior margin reflexed; a deep sulcus between the eyes separates the clypeus from the face; the clypeus is rather remotely covered with large punctures; the punctures on the face are fine and distant.

The prothorax is strongly transverse and very convex; the pronotum is distantly covered with punctures which are a trifle larger than those on the face; a small impression is present at the basal margin in front of the basal angles of the scutellum; the sides are rounded just behind the middle when viewed laterally, the basal angles are obtuse, the anterior ones acute but not protruding. The scutellum is smooth, impunctate, and of a broadly triangular shape.

The elytra are strongly punctured, with two very distinct narrow costae; the third costa is not discernible as the punctures on the sides of the elytra are in regular rows.

The propygidium is rugosely punctured; the punctures on the pygidium are large but wider apart. The punctuation on the sides of the metasternum agrees with that of the abdomen; the latter (with the exception of the propygidium) is surrounded by a raised line.

The anterior tibiae are minutely tridentate.

Hab. East Sumatra: Serdang (Dr. B. Hagen); Deli (Ed. Veen). — Leyden Museum.

Apogonia Blanchardi, n. sp.

A deep black species without metallic lustre, which is, according to the authentic specimens in the Paris Museum, erroneously identified by E. Blanchard (Cat. Coll. Ent. 1850, p. 228) as *A. rauca* Fabr.

Length 9,5—11 mm. — Ovate, glabrous, shining black, the apex of the elytra and the two basal ventral segments, however, opaque; the antennae and palpi pale ferruginous; the under surface and legs sprinkled with pale coloured setae.

The clypeus is rather long, almost regularly rounded, faintly truncate in the middle, and separated from the face by a distinct suture; the anterior margin is reflexed and the punctuation very dense. The punctuation on the face is much finer and wider apart.

The prothorax is transverse and very convex; the pronotum very shining, its punctuation rather fine (the punctures agreeing with those on the face) and remote; the sides are broadly rounded just behind the middle when viewed laterally; the anterior angles are acute but not protruding, the basal ones obtuse; the middle of the base, just before the scutellum, is faintly raised and projects slightly backwards. The scutellum is smooth, impunctate or provided with a few very fine punctures; it has a triangular shape with convex sides.

The elytra are strongly punctured, the punctures large but not deep; provided with three costae, the first slightly broader than the second and third, the narrow interspace outside from the third provided with a row of punctures.

The propygidium and pygidium rugosely punctured, the latter in several of the specimens before me with a raised smooth line along the middle. The sides of the metasternum and of the abdomen are rather remotely punctured.

The anterior tibiae are tridentate, the upper tooth is small, often very obscure.

Hab. East India: Bengal, Chota Nagpore and Mysore. — (Leyden Museum and Mr. René Oberthür's collection).

Apogonia impressa, n. sp.

A pubescent species which is easily recognizable by the conformation of the scutellum this being broadly and deeply impressed at some distance from the base.

Length $10^1/_3$ mm. — Broadly ovate, the thorax conspicuously narrower than the elytra; dark brown with a faint greenish and purplish hue, the head and thorax blackish, the antennae and palpi pale ferruginous. Covered with a fine glittering pale ochreous pubescence which is denser set on the elytra than on the head, thorax and underside.

The head proportionately small, the face confluently punctured, the punctures forming longitudinal striae separated from the clypeus by a narrow streak which bears large isolated punctures; the clypeus long, coarsely punctured, subtruncate (not emarginate) in front, the margin reflexed.

The prothorax conspicuously narrower than the elytra, the sides (when viewed laterally) strongly rounded just behind the middle; the anterior angles acute, almost imperceptibly protruding, their lateral margin narrowly explanate; the sides before the obtuse basal angles faintly emarginate; the pronotum is confluently striated in a longitudinal direction, the raised interspaces are smooth and shining, the sulci provided with hair-bearing punctures. The scutellum triangular with rounded tip, broadly and deeply impressed or excavated at some distance from the base, impunctate, the impression however with a few indistinct longitudinal wrinkles.

The elytra at the shoulders conspicuously broader than the base of the thorax, very densely punctured, the punctures fine and of equal size all over, the costae only indicated by their faint convexity.

The punctures on the under surface larger and wider apart, more approximate however on the sides, propygidium and pygidium; on the latter the punctures are slightly larger than those on the propygidium.

The anterior tibiae are tridentate, the upper tooth however is small.

Hab. The island of Sumbawa. — The described specimen is in the collection of the Leyden Museum.

Leyden Museum, November 1897.